(c) State-wise figures of deposits and credit of all Scheduled commercial banks as at the end of September, 1991 is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise Deposits and Advances of All Scheduled Commercial Banks as at the end of September 1991. (Amount in Rs. crores)

S.No.	State/U.T.	Deposits	Advances
1.	Haryana	4173	2340
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1491	508
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	1984	857
4.	Punjab	10139	4472
5.	Rajasthan	5809	3142
6.	Chandigarh	1462	1499
7.	Delhi	18874	13915
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	145	24
9.	Assam	2317	1126
10.	Manipur	101	75
11.	Meghalaya	370	70
12.	Mizoram	89	23
13.	Nagaland	216	85
14.	Tripura	292	169
15.	Bihar	9463	3760
16.	Orissa	2745	2068
17.	Sikkim	110	28
18.	West Bengal	19441	10394
19.	A & N Islands	58	19
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8054	5146
21.	Uttar Pradesh	21574	9335
22.	Goa	1522	497
23.	Gujarat	12527	7021
24.	Maharashtra	45506	29637
25.	D & N Haveli	17	8
26.	Daman & Diu	66	14
27.	Andhra Pradesh	11380	9063
28.	Karnataka	10239	8276
29.	Kerala	8540	4616
30.	Tamil Nadu	13975	13473
31.	Lakshadweep	10	2
32.	Pondicherry	335	165
	ALL INDIA	213024	131827

Marketing of India Development Bonds by Foreign Banks

110. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that originally only SBI was allowed to market the India Development Bonds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether foreign banks were also later allowed to market these bonds;

(d) if so, the names of foreign banks so allowed and since when; and

(e) what are the terms and conditions on which they have been allowed and how do these terms and conditions compare with those given to SBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b) SBI Capital Market was given permission for issue of India Development Bonds to NRIs/OCBs/banks acting in a fiduciary capacity on behalf on NRIs/OCBs. (Later they were allowed to make efforts for involving foreign banks and Indian banks having branches abroad and other Indian banks for the purposes of marketing IDBs).

(c) and (d) SBI made offers to foreign banks for the marketing of India Development Bonds on 7.12.91. This offer was accepted by the following foreign banks:—

—Bank of America
—Banque Indo-Suez
—ANZ Grindlays Bank
—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
—Bank of Baharain Kuwait
—ABN Bank
—British Bank of the Middle East
—American Express Bank
—Citi Bank
—Deutsche Bank
—Sociate Generals
—Oman International Bank

(e) The main terms and conditions on which the offer was made for marketing of India Development Bonds are as per the list attached, (see below) Since the other banks were involved in marketing the bonds and not issuing the same in their names the question of comparing the terms and conditions does not arise.

List

I. The Banks were allowed to appoint their own subbrokers to market the Bonds and pay brokerage to them at the approved rates and not on incremental basis, at the option of the broker.

II. The banks were not eligible for brokerage and/or collecting bank's commission for subscription mobilised by them from 16.12.1991. The brokerage payable to the sub brokers was required to be borne by the respective banks.

III. The rupee equivalent of the funds mobilised by them was required to be placed with them by SBI till the date of maturity of IDBs.

IV. Interest on the funds is payable by the banks to SBI every half year at the coupon rates of IDBs as also the principal amount.

V. A one time service fee of one per cent is payable unfront to SBI on the amount of funds placed with them to reimbures part of the expenses for publicity, printing etc. and for post issue servicing charges which will be borne by SBI.

Rupee Rouble Exchange Rate

III. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER: Wiil the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been disagreement between Jndia and Russia over Rupee Rouble exchange rate;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government of India in this regard?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH WAR THAKUR): (a) to (c) Two rounds of inter-Governmental official level discussions have been held to discuss revision of the Rupee-Rouble exchange rate with is based on the November, 1978 protocol. The discussions have been inconclusive so far.

सकल घरेलू उत्पादन में गिरावट

112. **श्री रणजीत सिंह:**
डा० जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन:

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 8 फरवरी, 1992 को फाइनेंसियल एक्सप्रेस में जी डी पी राइजिज बाई 5.6 परसेंट शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सकल घरेलू उत्पादन की दर में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में लगातार गिरावट आ रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो 1988-89 और 1989-90 के वर्षों के दौरान सकल घरेलू उत्पादन की वर्षवार दर कितनी-कितनी थी;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि अनेक अर्थशास्त्रियों ने यह आशंका व्यक्त की है कि सकल घरेलू उत्पादन की दर चालू वर्ष के दौरान 3 प्रतिशत तक गिर सकती है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर ठाकुर): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) 1986-87 से लेकर सकल घरेलू उत्पाद की वृद्धि दरें नीचे दी गई हैं:

वर्ष	सकल घरेलू उत्पाद की वृद्धि दर
1986-87	4.3
1987-88	4.2
1988-89	10.5
1989-90	6.0
1990-91	5.6

(घ) और (ङ) विभिन्न बृहत्-आर्थिक परिवर्तनों के अनन्तिम अनुमानों से पता चलता है कि अर्थव्यवस्था में 1991-92 में 2 से 3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्ज होने की संभावना है। पूर्वानुमानित निम्न सकल घरेलू उत्पादन वृद्धि का कारण मुख्यतः वर्ष के पहले आठ महीनों (अप्रैल—नवम्बर) के दौरान औद्योगिक उत्पादन में कमी होना और सामान्य मानसून की बजाय कम मानसून होना रहा जिससे पिछले वर्ष में प्राप्त किए गए स्तर की अपेक्षा 1991-92 के दौरान खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन कम होने की संभावना है। लेकिन, अन्य क्षेत्रों की तुलना में आधार-भूत ढांचे का अच्छा कार्य निष्पादन होने और सरकार द्वारा आरम्भ किए गए संरचनात्मक सुधारों से अर्थव्यवस्था में जल्दी ही सुधार होने और सतत उच्च वृद्धि पथ पर अग्रसर होने की संभावना है।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बट्टे खाते में डाली गयी धनराशि

113. **श्री राम जेठमलानी:**
सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा:

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक पिछले कुछ वर्षों से भारी धनराशियों को बट्टे खाते में डालते आ रहे हैं;